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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1955

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



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MANSFIELD :
W. H. LEE & SONS LTD,
1956



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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR C. HARRISON, J.P.

Alderman :

C. H. LANGHAM

Councillors :

P. B. ARMSTRONG

MRS. D. FRITH

B. LAKE

G. R. LANE

MRS. A. MILFORD

N. J. MUSCHAMP

H. W. SIMPSON

MRS. W. M. TOWNROE

Staff Changes during 1955

Mr. T. Wood, Pupil Sanitary Inspector, was called up for Army Service on 14th February, 1955.

Miss Carol Needham, Junior Clerk, resigned on 31st October, 1955.

Mr. J. E. Marsh, Pupil Sanitary Inspector, returned from Army Service and took up duty on 9th September, 1955.

Mr. James Forest was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector and took up duty on 1st November, 1955.

Miss S. A. Baxter commenced duty as Junior Clerk on 19th December, 1955.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (Part time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	J. FORREST, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. H. W. GILLIAN, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector</i>	J. MARSH.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk (Sanitation)</i>	MISS K. HENDERSON.
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS S. A. BAXTER.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1955. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The Statistics for the year under review show that in general the health of the Borough continued to be maintained at a satisfactory level.

The General Death Rate—10.5 per 1000 of the population was the same as the corresponding figure for the previous year. It compares favourably with the rate recorded for the Country as a whole.

The Birth Rate—The downward trend commented upon last year has continued and the Birth Rate has declined to 15.1 per 1,000 of the population the lowest rate recorded since 1941 and remains 2.0 per 1,000 of the population below the average for the last ten years.

The Infantile Mortality rate—29.3 per 1,000 live births is the lowest rate recorded since 1949. Only one of these deaths could be ascribed to lack of care and skilled medical attention at birth. In the face of a declining Birth Rate the saving of every infant life possible is of the utmost importance. To this end, research and the efficiency and skill of the medical practitioner and Child Welfare Service is directed, and I hope that the welcome decline now recorded in the Infantile Mortality Rate will become a permanent feature of our Vital Statistics and further triumphs may yet be recorded in this all important field.

Measles. During 1955 the Borough experienced the largest epidemic of measles ever recorded in its history during which 924 cases occurred. The disease was widespread throughout the town. The epidemic, which actually began in the closing months of 1954, was mainly confined to the first quarter of the year, and was generally mild in character. The fact that no deaths occurred

could be attributed to the mildness generally of the disease, though some severe cases were encountered, and also to the efficiency of the modern treatment by Antibiotics and Sulpho drugs which tend to cut short the course of the disease and prevent secondary infections and the onset of a fatal Pneumonia.

From this great epidemic these are some of the lessons to be learned :—

Measles is to-day the greatest scourge of childhood. Very few children, if any, escape at least one attack of the disease. There is no really effective preventive procedure which can be used to stay the course of an epidemic. Research to find the answer to this problem is urgently required.

Home isolation has too many imperfections to be of any value in preventing the spread of the disease.

Only the seriously complicated cases, and a very few cases from extremely bad home conditions can be admitted to an Isolation Hospital, because during an epidemic the Infectious Disease Hospital Service is totally inadequate to deal with large numbers of measles cases.

The speedy notification by General Practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of notifiable infectious diseases is a preventive measure which should never be neglected. In this respect the majority of the Medical Practitioners in the town co-operate most whole heartedly and some even telephone or call at the Health Department with advance information rather than risk the delay occasioned by posting formal notifications.

This epidemic is a warning that any of the Infectious Diseases can still, even in this modern age, assume epidemic proportions. It will be by constant vigilance they will be kept in check, and by the vigorous use of improved immunological technique they will ultimately be stamped out.

Dysentery. During the year 33 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred and of these 23 cases were in children. In all probability the outbreak was larger than this but many cases were of such a mild and transient nature that medical advice was not sought. No vehicle for the infection was discovered.

Para Typhoid Fever. From the 25th August to 16th September, 1955, there occurred an outbreak of Para-Typhoid Fever involving in all 26 persons. This was part of an outbreak of the disease which occurred at that time in the County of Nottingham and

had resulted from eating infected pork products. Of the 26 persons involved 8 were cases of the disease and 18 were symptomless excretors of whom 15 were discovered during the investigation of contacts. The remaining 3 symptomless excretors were found during the investigation of a case of alleged food poisoning in an Irish immigrant who had been infected during his journey to Mansfield and were proved to be linked to the original outbreak.

Every possible assistance was given by the Nottingham Laboratory of the Public Health Service where the vast quantity of bacteriological material was examined. During the Epidemic Conferences were held attended by Officials of the Ministry of Health, members of the staff of the County Health Department and Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts involved, and these proved to be most informative and helpful.

The details of the outbreak are appended :—

Total Cases Notified	....	26
No. cases confirmed with Symptoms	....	8
No. cases confirmed without Symptoms	....	18
Number of cases admitted to hospital	....	11
Total Contacts traced and investigated	....	118
No. of Contacts found to have Para " B "		15
Total Specimens of faeces examined	....	301

HOUSING.

The receipt of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 30/54 stating that Local Authorities should forthwith resume the full exercise of their powers in relation to Slum Clearance closed fifteen years of embargo and prohibition on slum clearance. The first step was taken by the Town Council making demolition orders on 45 derelict and mostly uninhabited houses. The next step was to review the housing conditions in the town in order to ascertain the number of houses unfit for human habitation and suitable for acting by slum clearance procedure. I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspectors who completed the preliminary survey which revealed that 299 inhabited houses occupied by 308 families and 101 vacant houses in all a total of 400 houses were unfit for human habitation and could only be dealt with by way of slum clearance. During the next 5 years all of the houses will have been demolished and a considerable improvement made in the general standard of housing in the Borough.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department, and in particular I wish to thank Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) for her valuable assistance.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1955)	16,428
Rateable Value (31st March, 1956)	£361,669
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,370
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	51,680

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	380	368	748
Illegitimate	22	14	36
Total	402	382	784

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.1.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	6	16
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	10	6	16

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 20.0.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	296	247	543

Death-rate 10.5 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....	10	12	22
Illegitimate	....	....	—	1	1
			—	—	—
Totals	....		10	13	23
			==	==	==

Infantile Mortality-rate 29.3 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 29.4 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 27.8 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	0	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	....	....	....	0
(c) From Diphtheria	....	....	....	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	....	3

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	....	49.7 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	....	27.8 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	....	48.7 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate 15.1 per 1,000 population has decreased on the previous year, being the lowest recorded since 1941.

The following table sets out the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1946				19.2
1947				20.9
1948				17.6
1949				17.1
1950				16.3
1951				15.8
1952				15.9
1953				17.5
1954				15.4
1955				15.1

Average for the last 10 years is 17.08 per 1,000 population.

The **General Death-rate** 10.5 per 1,000 is the same as last year, and remains consistently low, the average for the last 10 years being 10.5 per 1,000 population.

The following table sets out the rate for the last 10 years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1946				11.0
1947				11.0
1948				9.2
1949				10.4
1950				11.2
1951				11.7
1952				10.0
1953				10.4
1954				10.5
1955				10.5

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths amounts to 241.

Year	Natural Increase			
1946				400
1947				499
1948				439
1949				341
1950				261
1951				207
1952				311
1953				362
1954				257
1955				241

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield		England and Wales	
Birth-rate		15.1	....	15.0
Death-rate		10.5	....	11.7

(b) **Maternal Death-rate.** No deaths from maternal causes occurred during the year.

		Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	
Year		Mansfield	England and Wales
1946	....	0.00	1.43
1947	....	0.93	1.17
1948	....	0.00	0.02
1949	....	0.00	0.98
1950	....	0.00	0.86
1951	....	1.21	0.79
1952	....	2.36	0.72
1953	....	0.00	0.76
1954	....	4.87	0.69
1955	....	0.00	0.64

(c) **Still Births and Infant Deaths.**

Registered stillbirths totalled 16 during 1955, giving a rate of 20.0 per 1,000 total births. This is the lowest stillbirths rate ever recorded in the Borough.

Year			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1946	....	....	24.7	0.48
1947	....	....	22.3	0.47
1948	....	....	29.8	0.54
1949	....	....	25.6	0.45
1950	....	....	24.5	0.41
1951	....	....	23.0	0.35
1952	....	....	24.8	0.41
1953	....	....	30.1	0.54
1954	....	....	26.4	0.42
1955	....	....	20.0	0.30

The **Infant Mortality-rate** 29.3 per 1,000 live births is 7.0 lower than that recorded in 1954.

The causes of these infant deaths under one year of age are set out in Table IV, and comparative figures for the last 10 years are given in Table I.

(d) The **Combined Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Child Death-rate**, i.e., the rate obtained by co-relating the number of stillbirths and infant deaths.

Year	Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live, and stillbirths.			
1946				70.1
1947				66.8
1948				72.5
1949				52.3
1950				58.4
1951				58.2
1952				55.6
1953				62.5
1954				62.0
1955				48.7

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes), and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes), the following figures are obtained :

Year	Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births			Deaths of Infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1946			52.6	17.5
1947			39.9	26.9
1948			46.9	25.6
1949			38.9	13.3
1950			49.1	9.3
1951			42.3	14.5
1952			42.6	13.0
1953			51.7	10.7
1954			49.9	12.1
1955			38.7	10.0

(e) **Illegitimate Children.**

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 1.7%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1946				7.6
1947				4.9
1948				6.1
1949				6.4
1950				5.7
1951				5.8
1952				5.4
1953				4.6
1954				6.2
1955				4.5

The illegitimate still-births rate i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was Nil.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 27.8

Cancer Deaths

There were 90 deaths from this disease during the year compared with 115 in 1954.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Under 40 years	....	....	2	5	3	2	3
40 to 50 years	....	....	5	11	8	6	12
50 to 60 years	....	....	13	18	8	19	15
60 to 70 years	....	....	30	34	26	24	16
70 to 80 years	....	....	37	32	26	23	33
Over 80 years	....	....	3	15	5	7	6
Totals			90	115	76	81	85

Analysis of the site of the disease shews that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, rectum, breast and lungs, causing 60% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.74 compared with 2.05 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Bladder	Lungs	Breast	Throat	Lip	Vagina	Uterus	Ovary	Testes	Prostate	Liver	Generalized
23	1						1										
39	1						1										
41		1							1								
43	1	1							1					1			
46	1		1														
49		1							1								
50		2							2								
51		1		1													
53		1						1									
54	1	1		1			1										
55		1										1					
56		2							1			1					
57		1											1				
58	2	1				1	1						1				
60	1						1										
61		1			1												
62	1	3		1				1				1				1	
63		3			1	1						1					
64	1						1										
65	1	2		1			1		1								
66	2	1	1			1			1								
67	4		1	2													1
68	3	2	1	1		1	1					1					
69	3	2		1	1	1	1									1	
70	2	1			1				1			1					
71	2	3					1	2				1			1		
72	5	1	1	1	1					1		1			2		
73	1	2	1						1						1		
74		1									1						
75		2						1					1				
76	1	2							1			1					1
77	4	1	1		2		1		1								
78	1	3	1		1	1									1		
79	3	2	1	1	1										2		
83		1						1									
84	2		1		1												
	44	46	10	10	10	6	11	13	5	1	1	8	3	1	7	2	2

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Ordnance Depot Worker (R.)	....	1	Spinster—Hosiery						
Farm Labourer (R.)	....	1	Overlooker	....	1				
Farmer (R.)	....	1	Housewife	....	24				
Coal Miner	....	4	Widow	....	18				
Coal Miner (R.)	....	3	Spinster—House-						
Coal Miner Packer (R.)	....	1	keeper	....	1				
Colliery Labourer (R.)	....	2	Spinster—Cotton						
Colliery Plate Layer (R.)	....	1	Mill Clerk	....	1				
Gardener Domestic (R.)	....	1	Spinster—School						
Hosiery Knitter (R.)	....	1	Mistress (R.)	....	1				
Commission Agent (R.)	....	1			—				
Carter (R.)	....	2			46				
Drapery Manager	....	1			==				
Joiner (R.)	....	1							
Wagon Repairer (R.)	....	1							
Weighbridge Attendant (R.)	....	1							
Grocer (R.)	....	1							
Licensed Victualler (R.)	....	1							
Poultry Farmer (R.)	....	1							
General Labourer (R.)	....	2							
Licensed Victualler	....	1							
Builder (Master)	....	1							
Plumber (R.)	....	1							
Fish Fryer	....	1							
Brickyard Worker	....	1							
Car Park Attendant (R.)	....	1							
Plumbers Clerk (R.)	....	1							
Iron Foundry Storeman	....	1							
Garage Clerk	....	1							
Seedsman & Florist	....	1							
Stone Mason	....	1							
Baker (R.)	....	1							
Haulage Contractor (R.)	....	1							
Brewery Horsekeeper (R.)	....	1							
Omnibus Conductor	....	1							
Company Director	....	1							
		—							
		44							
		==							

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 686 of whom 549 were under 5 years of age, and 137 were aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 75.9 compared with 78.9 in 1954.

The number of children already immunised who were given a “boosting” or reinforcing dose during the year was 528.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

(2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) “Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice.”

This policy has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then to ensure full protection.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or “boosting” injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1955 and during the year 433 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALLPOX PROPHYLAXIS.

328 Primary and 38 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1955, chiefly amongst the child population of the Borough.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 1,161 compared with 245 in 1954.

Measles. 924 notifications were received during the year compared with 80 in 1954. Eleven cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. No death occurred from this disease.

Year						Cases of Measles
1946	....	....	....	....	....	43
1947	....	....	....	....	....	273
1948	....	....	....	....	....	444
1949	....	....	....	....	....	291
1950	....	....	....	....	....	403
1951	....	....	....	....	....	313
1952	....	....	....	....	....	596
1953	....	....	....	....	....	100
1954	....	....	....	....	....	80
1955	....	....	....	....	....	924

Whooping Cough. 36 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1954 was 42. No death occurred during the year. One case was admitted to hospital for treatment.

Scarlet Fever. 83 cases of this disease were notified and 55 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

For interest the number of notifications during the last ten years are given below :—

1946	....	....	....	....	....	180
1947	....	....	....	....	....	131
1948	....	....	....	....	....	96
1949	....	....	....	....	....	207
1950	....	....	....	....	....	101
1951	....	....	....	....	....	59
1952	....	....	....	....	....	135
1953	....	....	....	....	....	107
1954	....	....	....	....	....	37
1955	....	....	....	....	....	83

Diphtheria. For the sixth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

The following table shows the incidence since 1945 :—

1946	....	....	....	....	....	6
1947	....	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	....	0
1949	....	....	....	....	....	1
1950	....	....	....	....	....	0
1951	....	....	....	....	....	0
1952	....	....	....	....	....	0
1953	....	....	....	....	....	0
1954	....	....	....	....	....	0
1955	....	....	....	....	....	0

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

(Infantile Paralysis).

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time and two cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified.

Both these cases were paralysed and were admitted to hospital where they made a satisfactory recovery.

Investigation failed to discover the source of infection.

Food Poisoning. Four notifications were received during the year. These cases were confined to one family and the causative organism was isolated. The source of infection was untraced.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year but as the result of informal action a male aged 70 and a female aged 82 were admitted to hospital on account of illness, senility and the lack of proper care and attention.

Bacteriological Laboratory

The following table shews the number of specimens examined in the laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	....	....	—	29	29
Vincent's Angina	....	....	3	22	25
Tuberculosis	....	....	2	15	17
Miscellaneous	....	....	5	1	1
			5	67	72

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated totalled 8.

Many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out in addition to the above during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
25-35	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-45	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
45-55	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Totals	16	9	—	—	7	4	—	—
Totals for last year.	23	9	1	2	10	1	—	—

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Hosiery Dealer	....	....	....	1	Widow	....	2
Carting Contractor	....	....	....	1	Housewife	....	1
Coal Miner (Retired)	....	....	....	1	Spinster—(Metal		
Coal Miner (Ripper)	....	....	....	1	Box Factory		
Night Watchman	....	....	....	1	Worker)	....	1
Oil Wells Labourer	....	....	....	1			
Grocer's Assistant (retired)	....	....	1				
			7				4

Of cases dying from Tuberculosis 91.6% had previously been notified.

The death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.21. The same rate was recorded for the year 1954.

The death-rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population is 0.17.

Water Supplies in 1955

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170.147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 678 yards of 3-in., 256 yards of 4-in. and 507 yards of 6-in. water main were laid to private houses in 1955 in addition to those serving new housing estates.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportions of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.88% of the population.
 - (b) 18 houses containing 0.10% of the population are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
 - (c) 8 houses containing 0.04% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS 1936 TO 1952.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954.

(1) Clearance Areas.

In November the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the undermentioned Clearance Orders :—

Area No. 62	Bleak Hills Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 62a	Bleak Hills Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 63	Portland Street Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 64	Portland Street Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 69	Cape Lane Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 70	Nottingham Road Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 71	Station Street Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 72	Meadow Square Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 73	Brunt Street Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 77	Ratcliffe Gate Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 81	Woodcock's Yard Clearance Order, 1939
Area No. 82	Union Street Clearance Order, 1939.

These Orders comprised 70 dwelling-houses and one other building. 15 of the dwelling-houses were vacant and the 55 remaining were occupied by 133 persons.

(2) Demolition of houses.

During the year 26 dwelling-houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(3) Closing of houses.

One house was closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(4) Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) By Local Authority	....	....	....	....	248
(b) By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	78

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough :

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Brownlow Road Chapel and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisations are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Veneral Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital, Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—(Medical Officer not in attendance).

MALES	Daily	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).
FEMALES	Daily	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings,
5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(m) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley schools. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	....	....	....	64
General Medical	....	....	....	47
Dermatological	....	....	....	5
Paediatrics	....	....	....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			....	49

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 27 beds, 14 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Sheffield Regional Board, this hospital has 312 beds, providing for 32 maternity cases and 280 chronic and other sick cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a well built hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

(t) Ransom Sanatorium.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 185 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 82 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and chronic sick, an old cubicle block a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block, and nurses' home.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	22	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	232	212	20	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	3	—	—
TOTAL	259	220	21	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	17	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	20	—	—	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.**

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report upon the work carried out in the Borough during the year 1955.

During the year, 1,314 complaints relating to housing defects or nuisances were received, the majority of these being in respect of housing defects. 1,387 notices requiring the repair of houses were served compared with 1,639 in the previous year. As a result of the resumption of the full exercise of powers under the Housing Acts the Council were able to take up again the campaign of slum clearance which the war interrupted. The first step in this renewed attack was to submit for confirmation to the Minister of Housing and Local Government the surviving 12 clearance orders held in abeyance since 1939, and in November the Minister confirmed the clearance of the 70 houses and one other building contained in these Orders.

The slaughter of animals for food was carried out in the four private slaughterhouses licensed by the Council and during the year 28,690 animals were killed and inspected in these premises as compared with 40,941 in the previous year. Over 32 tons of meat and offals, including 90 whole carcasses, were rejected as unfit for food and condemned by your inspectors.

Of the total of 241 samples of food and drugs submitted for examination by the Public Analyst, 29 or 12% were found to be of unsatisfactory quality. Of the unsatisfactory samples 22 were milk, equal to 15% of the total milk samples examined; the deficiencies in 16 of these samples were found to be due to natural causes and the samples had therefore to be regarded as genuine though of poor quality. The remaining six unsatisfactory milk samples

were found to be adulterated with added water for which offences the producer was summoned and fined £25. Of 13 samples of sausage examined 3 were found to have a meat content below that of the now repealed standard of the Ministry of Food.

All premises used for the manufacture, sale or storage of food were inspected as frequently as the numerical strength of the Department would permit and during the year 1,134 inspections were made in connection with the observance of the requirements of the bye-laws relating to food hygiene.

For the greater part of the year the work of the Department was impeded by a shortage of staff and not until November was it possible to fill one of the two posts vacated in the previous year.

Detailed information of the work done by the sanitary inspectors is set out in statistical form in the following pages.

I wish to express my thanks to the staff for their ready co-operation at all times and in particular Mr. G. Spencer for his valuable assistance.

Finally, I should like to thank you yourselves for the help and support given during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1955.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

					Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	....	....	....	....	1708	1640
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	....	....	....	....	179	201
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	....	....	....	....	1387	1348
Roofs	....	....	....	....	308	308
Walls	....	....	....	....	294	268
Floors	....	....	....	....	52	58
Ceilings	....	....	....	....	118	103
Windows	....	....	....	....	174	175
Fireplaces	....	....	....	....	131	122
Washing Coppers	....	....	....	....	14	17
Sinks renewed	....	....	....	....	16	18
Water supply	....	....	....	....	19	24
Rainwater Pipes	....	....	....	....	180	209
Paving	....	....	....	....	175	171
W.C.'s repaired	....	....	....	....	237	189
W.C.'s additional	....	....	....	....	1	1
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	....	215	210
Drains repaired	....	....	....	....	163	160
Other	....	....	....	....	193	160
Houses cleansed	....	....	....	....	9	11
Houses disinfested of vermin	....	....	....	....	15	14
Overcrowding abated	....	....	....	....	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	....	....	....	....	3	5
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	2	1
Offensive accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	31	28
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	464	465
Smoke nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	5	11
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	6	4
Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	....	1	1
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	—	—
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	1	—

Food and Drugs Act Notices	....	....	89	80
Factory Act Notices	....	....	21	20
Shops Act Notices	....	....	1	2
Dairies	....	....	—	1

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	1887
Number of informal notices complied with	....		1841
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	264
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) By Owners	....	....	241
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	....		43

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	50	55	3
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	22	19	2
Section 24 (Drains)	—	1	—
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	3	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	12	8	4
Section 56 (Paving)	42	50	10
Section 75 (Dustbins)	115	90	24
Section 92A (Repairs)	20	17	—
Section 92B (Others)	—	—	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	—	1	—
Totals	264	241	43

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

No. of
Visits

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	541
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	216
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	127
Smoke Observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	111
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Shops....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Pet Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	193

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	1708
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	3812

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	179
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	1277

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	7
Re-visits paid to above houses						1

Verminous Premises 16

Re-visits paid to above houses						1
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Miscellaneous housing visits 181

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease						116
Visits re Disinfection	....	....	....	....	....	6
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	....	....	....	....	....	9

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	....	1256
Visits to Stalls	....	....	....	....	....	122
Visits to Other Premises	....	....	....	....	....	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I. MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	....	....	....	....	3892
Sheep	....	....	....	....	10282
Pigs	....	....	....	....	14510
Calves	....	....	....	....	6
					28690

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other food condemned is disposed of at the Corporation destructor.

Carcases Condemned.

Number		Disease				Weight	
						T.	C. lbs.
3 Cows	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	18	54
1 Cow	....	Tuberculosis with emaciation	....	....	....	4	102
1 Cow	....	Emaciation and enteritis	....	....	....	3	64
6 Steers	....	Generalised tuberculosis	....	....	....	1	13 76
2 Heifers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	10	72
1 Heifer	....	Septicaemia	....	....	....	5	40
1 Heifer	....	Bruising, extensive	....	....	....	5	0
10 Pigs	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	12	110
12 Pigs	....	Pyæmia	....	....	....	12	73
5 Pigs	....	Pneumonia, acute septic	....	....	....	3	25
6 Pigs	....	Septicaemia	....	....	....	4	91
8 Pigs	....	Peritonitis, acute septic	....	....	....	6	38

2 Pigs	....	Pericarditis, acute septic	....	....	1	45
3 Pigs	....	Fever	....	....	3	74
3 Pigs	....	Emaciation and Oedema	....	....	1	67
1 Pig	....	Leukaemia	....	....	1	22
1 Pig	....	Uraemia	....	....	3	28
2 Pigs	....	Moribund	....	....	1	101
9 Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	3	109
2 Sheep	....	Septicaemia	....	....		102
4 Sheep	....	Pyaemia	....	....	1	99
2 Sheep	....	Emaciation	....	....		85
2 Sheep	....	Pneumonia, acute septic	....	....		105
1 Sheep	....	Fevered	....	....		60
1 Sheep	....	Pericarditis, acute septic	....	....		55
1 Sheep	....	Arthritis	....	....		52
Total Weight					7	4 89

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

		Disease		Weight T. C. lbs.	
6 Forequarters of Beef	....	Localised Tuberculosis	....	6	83
1 Hindquarter of Beef	....	Localised Tuberculosis	....	1	18
7 Forequarters of Beef	....	Bruising	....	7	99
1 Hindquarter of Beef	....	Bruising	....	1	14
2 Hindquarters of Beef	....	Bone taint	....	1	105
Beef	....	Localised Tuberculosis	....	4	74
Beef	....	Bruising	....	7	57
Pork	....	Bruising and injuries	....	2	9
Mutton	....	Bruising	....		28

242 Beasts'								
Heads	....	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	....	3	4	62		
375 Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis	....	....	1	19	96		
Edible Offals	Various diseases	....	....	18	3	30		
Total Weight				25	1	3		

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation				Weight		
					T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods		Unsound	....	....	5	10	61
Pickles and Sauce		Unsound	....	....			37
Jam and Marmalade		Unsound	....	....			73
Wet Fish		Unsound and Decomposing				2	107
Cheese and Cheese Spread		Unsound, Decomposing and Mite infested	....			6	62
Cooked Meats		Unsound	....	....		2	108
Biscuits		Unsound	....	....			87
Eggs		Unsound	....	....			46
Flour		Unsound	....	....		2	6
Bread Improver		Unsound	....	....		10	0
Sweets		Unsound	....	....		1	28
Dried Fruit		Decomposing and Maggot infested	....	....		1	26
Peas		Mouldy and Decayed	....			15	0
Cherries		Decomposing	....	....		2	56
Bananas		Decomposing	....	....		17	84
Apples		Decomposing	....	....	1	1	48
Butter and Fats		Unsound	....	....			21
Bread		Unsound	....	....			30
Miscellaneous		Unsound	....	....			61
Total Weight					9	17	45

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	3699	193	6	10282	14510	—
Number inspected	3699	193	6	10282	14510	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	—	22	43	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2030	160	1	338	1067	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	54.93	83.94	16.66	3.59	7.65	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	3	—	—	10	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	442	104	—	—	617	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.16	55.44	—	—	4.32	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	19	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	19	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 241 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Form-al	In-formal	Total	Form-al	In-formal	Total
Milk	118	—	118	22	—	22
Double Cream	1	2	3	—	—	—
Fresh Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	2	1	3	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lunch Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	11	1	12	4	—	4
Beef Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Brawn	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pork Fat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausalatas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice-cream	—	5	5	—	—	—
Iced Lollies	—	3	3	—	—	—
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Buttered Brazils	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugared Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beans with Pork Sausage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Garden Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetic Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Golden Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apricot Nectar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee Sugar Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Moist Brown Sugar	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chocolate Cake Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Real Lemon Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicklet Chicken Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread with Ham	—	1	1	—	—	—
Foie Gras Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Paprika	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Form-al	In-formal	Total	Form-al	In-formal	Total
Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cider Vinegar	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-alcoholic Peppermint Cordial	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-alcoholic Port Flavour	—	—	—	—	1	1
Raspberry Flavour Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	4	4	—	—	—
Oranges	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scotch Whisky	1	—	1	—	—	—
Essence of Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cochineal	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Spanish Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	—	1	1	—	—	—
Exrtact of Malt with Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Powder Glucose with Vitamin D	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	152	60	212	26	3	29

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
36	Pork Sausage	Deficient in Meat to the extent of 11% based on previous Ministry of Food standard	The vendor, who was also the manufacturer of this product, was warned.
81 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of churns from a single producer. The subsequent "Appeal-to-cow" samples gave similar analytical values. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
82 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
83 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
84 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
85 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
86 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
87 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
115	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	This sample was taken from a single churn, the total consignment of one producer. As the Freezing Point fell within the range of that for genuine milk, no action was taken other than to notify the deficiency to the producer.
116	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	This sample was one of two taken from the producer. The "Appeal-to-cow" sample from the corresponding milking gave a similar analytical value.
151 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns from a single producer. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
152 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*—

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
156	Pork Sausage	Deficient in Meat to the extent of 7.8% based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The vendor, who was also the manufacturer of this product, was warned.
157	Pork Sausage	Deficient in Meat to the extent of 7.3% based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The vendor, who was also the manufacturer of this product, was warned.
158	Moist Brown Sugar	This sample contained 0.84% of insoluble matter	The Public Analyst's report stated that the insoluble matter resembled ground almonds or ground peanuts. This report confirmed investigations made by the Authority's inspector. No further action was taken.
170	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These were two of six samples taken on delivery. The slight deficiencies in these two samples were notified to the producer.
172	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
211 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
212 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
218 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat Contained 15% added water	These samples were taken from a consignment of nine churns, all from one producer, intercepted at the place of delivery. Subsequent "Appeal-to-cow" samples satisfied the standards for milk fat and non-fatty solids of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939. Legal proceedings were taken against the producer. Fined £25 plus £5.5.0 costs.
219 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat	
220 O/D	Milk	Contained 21% added water	
221 O/D	Milk	Contained 12% added water	
222 O/D	Milk	Contained 11% added water	
223 O/D	Milk	Contained 25% added water	
224 O/D	Milk	Contained 9% added water	
		Deficient in Milk Fat	

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—continued—

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
191	Cider Vinegar	The claims for the therapeutic value of this article were considered to be misleading	The Public Analyst's comments on this sample were referred to the Food & Drugs Authority for the area in which this product is manufactured.
213	Pork Sausage	Contained an excessive amount of fat due to careless mixing	The meat content of this sample was lean meat 25.03%, fats 42.25%. The high amount of fat in this sausage was brought to the notice of the manufacturer who attributed the cause to careless mixing.
215	Non-alcoholic Port Flavour	The article was found to be an aqueous solution of sugars and acidity, coloured and flavoured. It is included because it was considered that the vendor was attempting to mislead intending purchasers as to its true nature.	The vendor was warned.

5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 84 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6. MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Number of Dairies on Register ....	....	7
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register ....	....	11
Number of inspections during the year ....	....	59

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	2
Steriliser's Licences	—
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	64
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	90
" Pasteurised " Supplementary Licence....	2
" Tuberculin Tested " Supplementary Licence	1

(b) **Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.**

During the year 481 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised.	151	150	1	148	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.	189	188	1	185	—	—	—
Sterilised.	94	—	—	—	—	94	—
Tuberculin Tested	47	47	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—In seven instances the overnight shade temperature exceeded 65° and in these cases the Methylene Blue test was not applicable.

The two samples failing to pass the Phosphatase test were from a source of supply outside the Borough.

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.90	8.92
February	4.11	8.84
March	3.67	8.80
April	3.64	8.75
May	2.69	8.78
June	3.45	8.65
July	3.63	8.74
August	3.50	8.50
September	3.98	8.81
October	3.69	8.65
November	4.06	8.72
December	3.35	8.26
Average	3.64	8.70

7. ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 67 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	58
2	2½ to 4 hours	9
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		67

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8. FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.

	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	52	161
Butchers' preparation rooms	32	88
Grocers	254	430
Greengrocers and fruiterers	38	30
Restaurant, hotel & cafe kitchen	32	115
Bakehouses	17	121
Fried fish shops	40	73

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Wet fish and poultry	5	13
Confectioners	48	21
Ice-cream manufacturers	3	23
Public houses	61	44
Hawkers' premises	19	12

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act Section 14	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms	32	—
Fried fish shops	40	—
Ice-cream manufacturers	3	—
Ice-cream retailers	144	—
Hawkers' premises	—	19

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council operate a free service and employ a full-time rat-catcher who had pursued his work with great enthusiasm and ability. Owners and occupiers of infested premises have co-operated throughout the year, resulting in a high percentage of premises completely eliminated of infestation.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :

No. of complaints received	388
Corporation premises treated	21
Domestic premises treated	425
Business premises treated....	324
Other premises (Allotments) etc.	29

Rats—

Visits for treatment	....	....	....	1832
Pre-baits laid	....	....	....	103
Poison baits laid and taken	....	....		518
Rat bodies found after poison baiting	....			286
Rats killed by dogs and ferrets	....			148
Sewer manholes pre-baited	....	....		129
Sewer manholes poison baited	....	....		53
Estimated total of rats destroyed on domestic and business premises	....			1572
Estimated total of rats destroyed in sewers				316
Estimated total of rats destroyed	....			1888

Mice—

Visits for treatment	....	....	....	1146
Pre-baits laid	....	....	....	—
Poison baits laid and taken	....	....		676

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are eleven premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year four formal samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All four samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1955 and previous years.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Corrected number	Net		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births
1946	49,150	1336	945	19.2	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4
1940	50,960	1239	834	16.3	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7
1951	50,960	1270	807	15.8	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7
1952	51,110	1312	824	15.9	829	16.2	513	10.0	26	31.5
1953	51,410	1289	900	17.5	857	16.6	538	10.4	30	33.3
1954	51,570	1331	799	15.4	863	16.7	542	10.5	29	36.3
1955	51,680	1306	784	15.1	842	16.2	543	10.5	23	29.3

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1955.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified														Total cases notified in each locality.				Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages,	At Ages—Years.													North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward	East Ward			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	924	24	91	130	105	165	398	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	36	5	6	4	5	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1161	34	104	141	119	185	474	23	11	42	16	8	4	638	21	264	259	...	...	...	115

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH							All Ages.	
							Males	Females
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	247
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	11	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	13
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	27	22
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	36	42
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	50	22
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	51	46
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	22	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	25	34
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
34	All other accidents..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	1	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1955.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	....	....	13	-	1	1	15	3	3	2	-	23
	Uncertified	....	....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 Whooping-cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8 Tuberculosis, Intestinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
13 Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14 Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	4
16 Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17 Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18 Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
19 Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 Malformation	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	3
21 Debility, Sclerema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22 Icterus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23 Premature Birth	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
24 Injury at Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25 Disease of Umbilicus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26 Atelectasis	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
27 Lack of care	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
28 Suffocation (in bed)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29 Other Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30 Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2

